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is mainly wrought in other domains. We cannot expect one commonwealth to tax itself for the benefit of its neighbours. The Federal Government should not delay to act upon the matter; and it is believed that, with good forest management, such a reserve should soon become self-supporting.

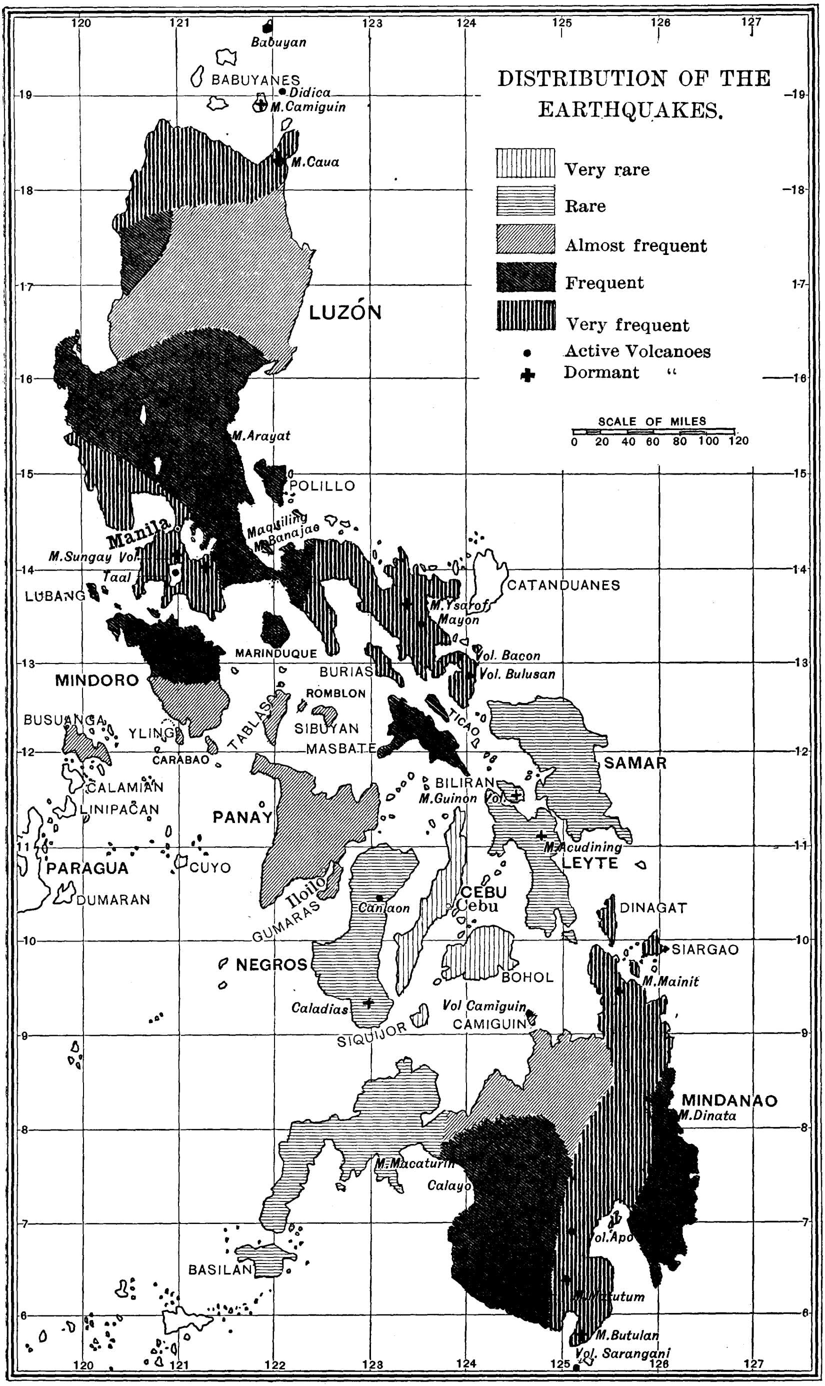
Appendix A contains several papers descriptive of the forests and forest conditions, including, also, lumbering, accounts of the forest areas by river basins, and a list of native shrubs; Appendix B, by Arthur Keith, of the Geological Survey, deals with the topography and geology; another supplement is devoted to hydrography, and a fourth to the climate. The Report closes with matters pertinent to immediate action in setting apart a reserve. Here are memorials from several scientific and business associations, a report of the Senate Committee, resolutions and acts by the legislators of Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, and the Carolinas, and a large number of extracts from the press.

After all, the reader will, perhaps, be most deeply impressed by the rich outfit of illustration, showing forests, typical Appalachian views, and, especially pictures of the havoc wrought on slopes and bottom lands by rainwash and resistless floods.

A. P. B.

EARTHQUAKE AND VOLCANIC CENTRES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

This sketch map, showing the distribution of earthquakes and their relative frequency throughout the Philippines, and also the active and dormant volcanoes in the archipelago, has been compiled from two maps in the report recently prepared in Manila by M. Saderra Masó, S.J., Assistant Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau. The information embodied in the map was collected by the Meteorological Station at Manila, and embraces complete records of seismic phenomena for the past eighteen years. Twelve of the volcanoes here shown are more or less active. They include Babuyan, Camiguin, and Didica, in the Babuyanes Islands, north of Luzon; in Luzon, the great volcanoes of Mayon and Taal, besides Bulusan and Bacon; Malaspina, on the island of Negros; Camiguin, on the island of the same name off the north coast of Mindanao; and on Mindanao the volcanoes of Apo, Macaturin, and Calayo.


DISTRIBUTION OF THE EARTHQUAKES.
Very rare
Rare
Almost frequent
Frequent
Very frequent
Active Volcanoes
Dormant "
SCALE OF MILES
0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Babuyan
BABUYANES
Didica
M.Camiguin
M.Caua
LUZÓN
M.Arayat
POLILLO
Manila
Maquiling
M.Banajao
M.Sungay Vol.
Taal
LUBANG
CATANDUANES
M.Ysarof
Mayon
Vol. Bacon
Vol. Bulusan
MARINDUQUE
BURIAS
MINDORO
ROMBLON
TABLAS
TICAO
BUSUANGA
YLING
SIBUYAN
MASBATE
CARABAO
SAMAR
CALAMIAN
BILIRAN
M.Guinon Vol.
LINIPACAN
PANAY
M.Acudining
PARAGUA
CUYO
LEYTE
DUMARAN
Iloilo
GUMARAS
Canlaon
CEBU
Cebu
DINAGAT
SIARGAO
NEGROS
BOHOL
M.Mainit
Caladias
Vol Camiguin
CAMIGUIN
SIQUIJOR
MINDANAO
M.Dinata
M.Macaturin
Calayo
Vol.Apo
BASILAN
M.Matutum
M.Butulan
Vol. Sarangani
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
19
18
17
16
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6

The most famous Philippine volcano, and one of the finest volcanic cones in the world, is that of Mayon. Its height is 8,970 feet, and the volcano is visible at a great distance. Since 1766 records have been kept of its eruptions. In that year many plantations and villages were buried under a stream of lava which flowed down its eastern slope. About 1,200 lives were lost in the eruption of 1814, which buried the country around a part of the base of Mayon under the outpourings of lava and dust. A similar calamity in 1825 destroyed the lives of about 1,500 persons. In the nineteenth century there were a number of severe eruptions, including one in 1886–87, which continued about nine months; an eruption in 1897 killed 350 persons and destroyed much property. Twenty-two violent eruptions of this volcano are on record.

Next to Mayon, the Taal volcano is the most remarkable. It is on an island in the Lake of Bombon, and the island, built up by its outpourings, has an area of 220 square miles. The volcano is incessantly ejecting dust and vapour from its crater. Taal, as well as Mayon, has been the centre of numerous destructive earthquakes; but no very great eruption has occurred since 1864, when four villages around the mountain were completely destroyed.

Some of the volcanoes are not given to violent outbursts. Apo, in Mindanao, for example, a majestic mountain rising 10,311 feet above the level of the sea, gives evidence of its activity only by numerous solfataras, or jets of sulphurous vapours. Macaturin is not known to have had more than two eruptions since the arrival of the Spaniards in the sixteenth century. Calayo is also in the solfataric stage, sulphurous vapours issuing not only through the crater but also along the steep banks of the neighbouring river. Camiguin has a cone that was formed almost entirely during the eruption of 1871, since which time its activity has gradually abated.

Manila is well situated for experiencing nearly all the earthquake shocks radiating from the different volcanic centres of Luzon. It stands on alluvial soil, which is usually more violently disturbed by earthquakes than the underlying rock, and it is only thirty-five miles north of the active volcano Taal.